

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PUBLIC HEALTH AS

WELL AS PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Each year hunters, campers, tourists, and

forest rangers contract typhoid fever or en-

teric disorders from the pollution of streams.

Ordinary care will prevent them. The law

requires it.

Regulations of the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture prohibit having or leav-

ing in an exposed or insanitary condition on

National Forest lands camp refuse or debris

of any description, or depositing on National

Forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other

waters within or bordering upon National

Forests, any substance which pollutes or is

likely to cause pollution of the streams, lakes,

or waters.

Section 290, Chapter 249, Session Laws,

1909, State of Washington, says:

"Every person who shall deposit or

suffer to be deposited in any spring,

well, stream, river, or lake, the water

purposes, or on any property owned,

leased, or otherwise controlled by any

municipal corporation, corporation, or

person as a watershed or drainage basin

for a public or private water system,

any matter or thing whatever, danger-

ous or deleterious to health, or any

matter or thing which may or could

pollute the waters of such spring, well,

stream, river, lake, or water system,

shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor-

or,

\*,

\*,

\*,

Report any offenses either to the nearest

forest ranger or to Dr. Elmer E. Heg,

Health Commissioner, Seattle, Washington.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE GAME LAWS OF  
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

It is unlawful to hunt within the State of  
Washington without a license.

The destruction of birds' nests or eggs is  
prohibited.

Hunting deer with dogs is prohibited.

The open season for deer is from September  
1 to November 1. Limit, two deer. It is  
unlawful to kill female deer or spotted fawns.

The open season for grouse, pheasants, and  
quail is from October 1 to January 1. Bag  
limit, five grouse, or pheasants, or ten quail,  
in one day.

Open season for geese, brant, and ducks  
from October 1 to February 1. Bag limit,  
twenty in one day.

It is unlawful to kill elk before October 1,  
1915.

The open season for brook or mountain  
trout is from April 1 to November 1. To be  
taken with hook and line only, and fish less  
than 6 inches in length to be immediately re-  
turned to the water. Limit, 20 pounds in  
one day.

Bounties are paid by the State on predatory  
animals as follows: Cougar, \$20; timber  
wolves, \$15; wildcats or lynx, \$5.

on the Pacific coast. At present it produces  
each year a revenue to the community of  
\$125,000,000. In this same region timber  
that would yield, at the same rate, a revenue  
amounting to \$40,000,000 is destroyed annually  
by fire.

This injury is as widespread as it is un-

necessary. Even if you do not own a stick of

timber, you are interested in the income de-

rived from its manufacture. Almost all of

the money received from the lumber industry

goes to pay for labor and supplies in the State

in which the timber grew. On every thou-

sand feet burned or wasted, the people bear

over 80,000 feet of loss. All the owner loses

is the stumpage value.

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

1. Remember that carelessness causes fires:

care prevents them.

2. Do not toss away burning matches or

tobacco. Bury lighted cigarettes and cigar

stubs in mineral soil, or else throw them into

water.

3. Avoid the unlawful practice of building

camp fires against trees, stumps, or logs, or in

any vegetable matter. Build them on mineral

soil by first scraping away the leaves and de-

cayed vegetation.

4. Do not build larger camp fires than are

necessary.

5. Extinguish all fires completely before

leaving them, even for a short time.

Offenses against the Federal Fire Laws,

passed by Congress May 5, 1910, are punish-

able by a maximum fine of—

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC

USE AND FOR PUBLIC RECREATION.

All National Forests are public property,

maintained for the benefit of the public. They

are open to every kind of use and occupancy

which does not reduce their value to the com-

munity or conflict with the principle of equal

rights to all.

Their primary purpose is to provide a self-

renewing timber supply and a regulated

stream flow. They support home industries

and prevent timber monopoly. They also pro-

tect the range against overgrazing, while

assuring to local stockmen continued use of

the forage crop.

Camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, pros-

pecting, and mining in the Forests are free.

Only for uses which convey an exclusive

benefit to individuals is a charge made, and

there are no restrictions whatever upon min-

eral development other than those imposed by

the general mining laws. Timber is sold and

grazing permitted on the same terms to all.

Do not hesitate to ask the forest ranger for

information about any kind of use in which

you are interested.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE FORESTS

WERE DESTROYED?

The timber industry has been the main

contributor to development on the Pacific

coast. Its revenues are shared alike by labor-

ers, farmers, merchants, artisans, and pro-

fessional men. If the timber were burned up

protected will long be, the biggest industry

INDUSTRY.  
YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE LUMBER

citizens would suffer.

many industries would be destroyed, and all

COLUMBIA NATIONAL FOREST

OF

MAP

DIRECTIONS TO HUNTERS AND  
CAMPERS

1913

REMEMBER

The National Forests are the great recrea-  
tion grounds of the Nation. They also con-  
tain immense amounts of valuable timber  
needed for the development of the country.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as  
well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.

The National Forests belong to the people.  
Don't impair the value of your own property  
by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the recreation  
features of the Columbia National Forest.  
The map shows you the roads, trails, camp  
sites, and other things you want to know.

For abstract of State game laws see page 8.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL FOREST.

THE

The Columbia Forest is situated in the Cas-

cade Range in the southern part of Washing-

ton. Its northern boundary is for the most

part the divide between the Lewis and Clispus

waters, while the Columbia River bounds it

for a distance of 4 miles on the south. The

Main Divide of the Cascade Range and the

snow-clad peaks of Mount St. Helens and

Mount Adams are the striking topographic

features. Lewis River is the most important

stream, but there are also the Klhiklat,

White Salmon, Little White Salmon, Wind,

Toultle, South Toultle, and Green rivers.

Because of the high, open pine country, the

environs of Mount Adams are well adapted

for summer camping, and are being enjoyed

each year by an increasing number of summer

visitors. This region can be reached by good

trails from Guler on the south and Glenwood

on the southeast.

Mount St. Helens and Spirit Lake, which is

situated immediately north of the mountain,

are visited annually by a large number of

pleasure seekers. Spirit Lake is 48 miles from

Castle Rock, a point on the Northern Pacific

Railroad, and can be reached by a wagon road

that is passable for motor vehicles.

Numerous trails constructed by the Forest

Service, as a part of the fire-protection system,

make accessible many small streams which

abound with trout.



Forest Boundary	Bd'y of Rainier	Camp
Administrative Site	Lava Rock	Telephone Line
Ranger Stn Cabin	Swamp	Corral
Wagon Road	Meadow	Irrigation Ditch
Trail	Glacier	Railroad
Unused Trail	Pasture Fence	Logging Camp
Dry Creek Bed	Lookout	Tool Box

